

New York: Burden of Chronic Diseases, 1996

Cardiovascular Diseases

- Cardiovascular diseases were the most common cause of death in New York in 1996, accounting for 45% of all deaths.
- Of all states, New York had the highest rate of death due to ischemic heart disease, which accounted for 29% of all deaths.
- Stroke was the cause of 8,257 deaths.

Cancer

- Cancer accounted for 23% of all deaths in New York in 1996.
- Of all states, New York had the third highest rate of death due to breast cancer in women.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 83,100 new cases of cancer will be diagnosed in New York in 1999,

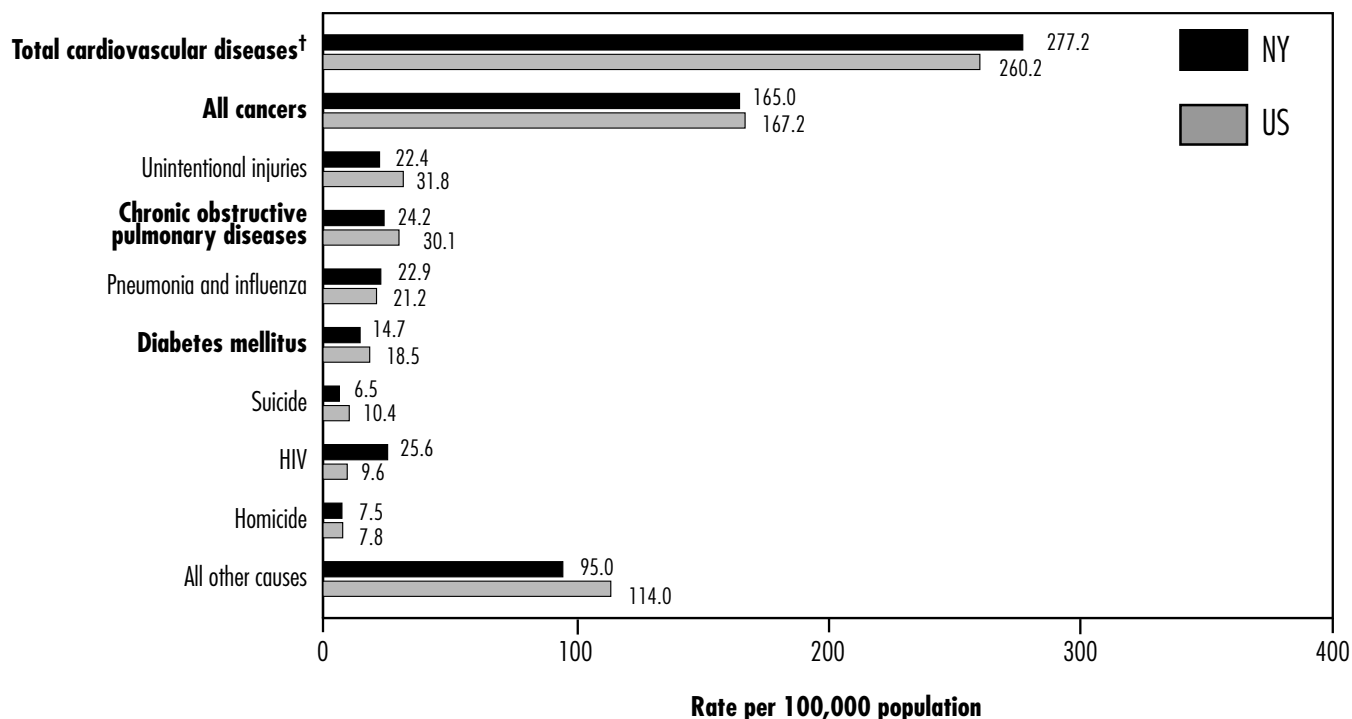
including 10,700 new cases of lung cancer, 9,400 new cases of colorectal cancer, 11,500 new cases of prostate cancer, and 13,000 new cases of breast cancer in women.

- The American Cancer Society estimates that 38,300 New York residents will die of cancer in 1999.

Diabetes

- In 1996, 578,244 adults in New York had diagnosed diabetes.
- Diabetes was the underlying cause of 3,520 deaths and a contributing cause of an additional 8,540 deaths.
- Rates of death due to diabetes were 145% higher among blacks than among whites.

Causes of Death, New York Compared With United States, 1996*



*Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 1970 total U.S. population.

†Total cardiovascular disease rates include rates of death due to ischemic heart disease (172.5 per 100,000 in New York and 131.0 per 100,000 in the United States) and rates of death due to stroke (30.4 per 100,000 in New York and 42.0 per 100,000 in the United States).

New York: Risk Factors and Preventive Services, 1997 and 1998

Risk Factors Among Adults

- In 1998, 25% of Hispanics, 25% of whites, 18% of Asians/Pacific Islanders, and 18% of blacks in New York reported current cigarette smoking.
- No leisure-time physical activity was reported by 45% of Hispanics, 40% of Asians/Pacific Islanders, 40% of blacks, and 27% of whites.
- Eating fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables per day was reported by 84% of Asians/Pacific Islanders, 77% of Hispanics, 74% of blacks, and 73% of whites.
- According to self-reported height and weight, 60% of men and 43% of women were overweight.

Risk Factors Among High School Students

- In 1997, smoking cigarettes was reported by 40% of white students, compared with 25% of Hispanic students and 15% of black students.
- Among high school students, 13% of blacks, 13% of Hispanics, and 5% of whites reported not being enrolled in

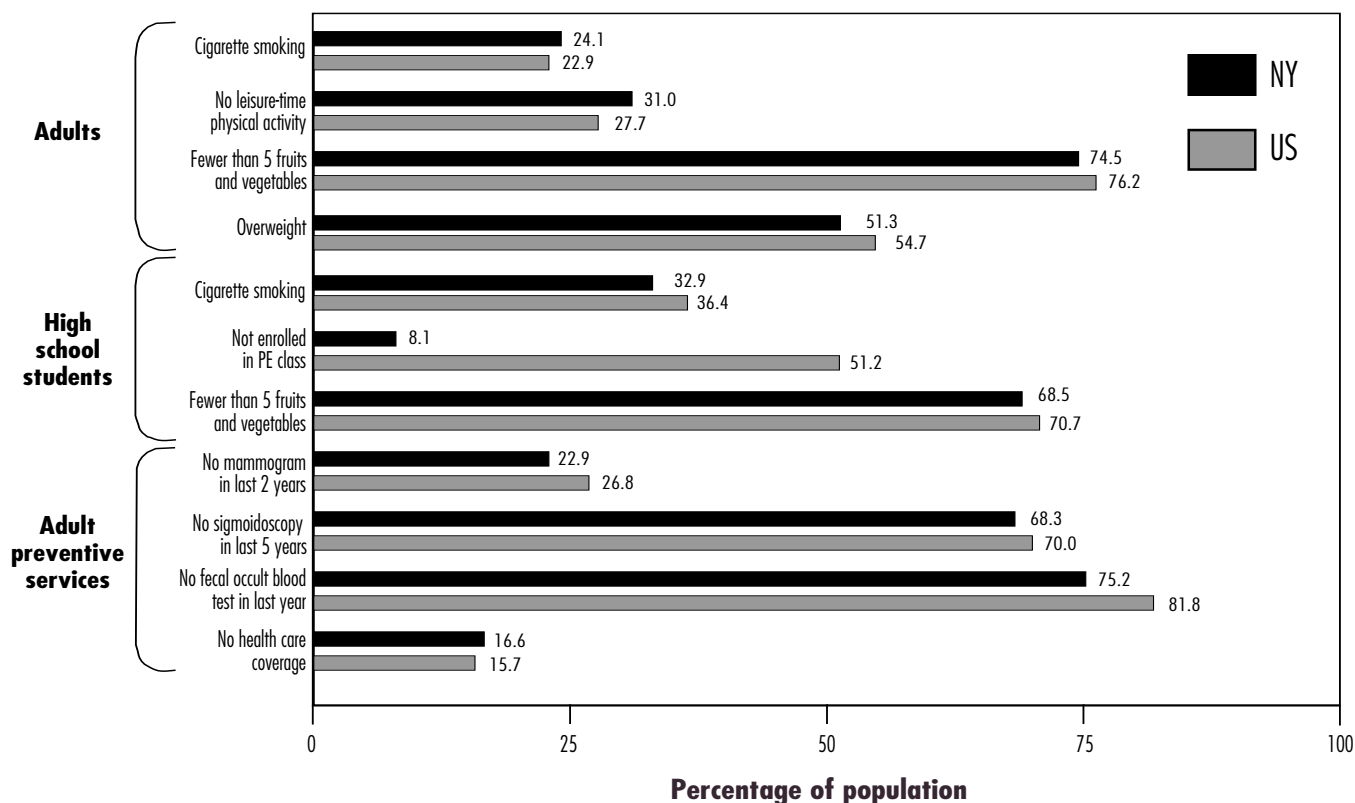
physical education classes.

- Eating fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables a day was reported by 73% of female and 65% of male students.

Preventive Services

- Of women aged 50 years or older, almost 23% reported not having had a mammogram within the last 2 years.
- Among adults aged 50 years or older, 78% of whites, 71% of Hispanics, and 57% of blacks reported not having had a sigmoidoscopy within the last 5 years.
- Among adults aged 50 years or older, 78% of whites and 57% of whites reported not having had a fecal occult blood test within the last year.
- Among adults aged 18–64 years, Hispanics and Asians/Pacific Islanders were twice as likely as whites to report no health care coverage.

Risk Factors and Preventive Services, New York Compared With United States



Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1997 and 1998.
CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 1997.